CAPITAL TOPICS.

VINDICATION OF COMMISSIONERS

CONGRESS TO BLANK IF ANYBODY

CRITICISMS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE EVILS OF DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITIES

FUNDED DEBT EIGHT MILLIONS

Bonded Debt Fourteen Millions

COMMISSIONERS EXONERATED

THE ENGINEER NOT RESPONSIBLE

LEGAL STATUS OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT

Secretary Morrill and Senator Blaine

MORE SILVER FOR THE HOARDERS

the House of Representatives met yesterday morning at 19:3) o'clock, and considered their re port on the investigation of District affairs. There were present Messry, Buckner, Henkle, Stevenson, Nesl, Hendee, Willard, Hartridge and Cate.

The Majority Report. The report of Mr. Buckner was taken up and discussed, and the following resolution adopted unanimously as a substitute for the resolution offered by the chairman of the committee, and printed some weeks since at the end of said re-

he is hereby, instructed to certify to the Attorney General of the United States & copy of this re-prt, (Buckner's, as heretofore published,) with accompanying evidence, for such action in the premises as he may deem proper under the law and the facts, as developed in said testimony. 2. That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, further instructed to certify a copy of the evidence accompanying the report to the grand jury of the District of Columbia, with direction o investigate the criminal charges against par-ies referred to in said evidence as having been guilty of a violation of the criminal law of the United States, and the Attorney General is also irected, by the aid of such special counsel as I may appoint, to institute such proceedings as he may deem proper under the evidence to recover any and all sums of money due the District of Columbia, which have been obtained fliegally or improperly by any parties mentioned in said evi-

committee was then adopted, the following members voting for it: Mesers, Buckner, Neal, Harocrat, did not vote for it.

The Minority Report.

On motion of Mr. Hartridge, the members of the committee non-concurring in the report presented by the chairman of the committee were permitted to make and present a minority report.

The report cites the resolution of investigation and the act of Congress creating the commission of government and the board of audit and specisioners have reduced the bonded debt which existed when they entered upon their duties, and paid floating debts which had been incurred by the former authorities, and for which those authorities had hypothecated securities of the Dis-trict to the extent of \$1,504,813.51. Of this amount the sum of \$1,180,031.31 was paid by the Commissioners from revenues of the District other than Congressions; appropriations. The number of salar ed officers under the late

government was 371; under the present government, 123; and the reduction in average annual expenditures on account of componsation is \$238,-560.50. It is also to be said that, under the charge of the engineer and under general supervision of the Commissioners, the work in performance of uncompleted contracts of the late Board of Publie Works has been well and economically done. One subject to which the attention of this com-mittee was directed by the resolution of the House of January 31, 1876, is THE EXCESS OF EXPENDITORES

to complete contracts of the Board of Public Works beyond the estimates of such expenditures mentioned in the report of the joint committee

of 1874.

The joint committee of 1874 estimated the indebtedness, which would probably be funded in 3.65 bonds, at \$8,305,886,59, and include in this aggregate an estimated item of "amount due, or to become due, on incomplete contracts," of \$1,325,-000. As to the estimate in this item, the report of that committee expressly states that accuracy is impracticable, because work was in progress on some of the contracts, and was unmeasured and unadjusted. It includes both the amount due and to become due on incomplete contracts. It is reasonably to be presumed that the balance due and unpaid for work already done was smaller than the amount to become due for work remain-jng to be done in performance of incomplete contracts. But for what was already, on June 20 tracts. But for what was already, on June 20, 1874, due the board of audit, made settlements in the sum of \$1,785,256.54, and the Commissioners paid, in cash, to the laborers of contractors \$74,782.65, making a total amount then due of \$1.803, 041.19, for work which had been actually done by the Board of Public Works, and for which payment was actually due on June 20, 1874. It will be observed that

at the time the committee of 1874 made its report, exceeded by \$538,041.72 the estimate of the committee for what was both then due and to thereafter become due on incomplete contracts. Apparently the committee of 1874 derived this item of their estimate, for the accuracy of which their report does not wouch, from the answer of the late Governor, as made to interrogatorice of the committee at the outset of the investigation: for that answer, on page 485, gives \$1,221,911.92 as "an estimate of cost to complete contracts on which work has been begun or is in progress." That answer is dated February 28, 1874, and that particular estimate one borsces forty contracts, which it enumerates. But after February 28, 1874, and the progress of the confidence of the cost of completion of which does not appear to have been estimated. Furthermore, the Commissioners, upon entranee upon their duties, found work actually in progress upon numerous other contracts, which had been reported to the joint committee of 1874 as completed or suspended or libandoned. The report of the joint select committee shows that they relied upon the answer of the Governor, as showing that work thereafter to become due would be confined to the forty confracts reported by the Governor. The estimate of the committee THIS INDESTRONSES, ACTUALLY BXISTING

DID NOT HAVE HHYPHENCE
to those contracts which were not brought to their
date of the Governor's answer or were in thit answer erroneously reported as completed, canceled
or abandoned. As to the contracts recognized by
the Commissioners as walld obligations, they show in
their answer to the interrogatories of the committee that the whole number of such contracts of
the late Board of Public Works, so recognized by
them, was 163; that is, we previous to the date of
their report to Congress of December 8, 1874, on
which there had been expended in 3.55 bonds at
that date \$484.885, and to complete which the
estimated cost by the engineer, payable in 3.56
bonds, was al, 731, 70, 11; that is, the cost of the
work on said ninety-nine contracts then done and
to be done was \$1,200,553.36.

The remaining sixty-four contracts were recog-

on their departs to repair the same after notice, as provided in said ninth article. The cost of these sixty-four contracts, payable in 2.65 bonds, as appears by the engineer's report, November 26, 1872, inclusive of gale, 12.12 for repair work, was \$2.512,703.98, making the cost of relative work, was \$2.512,703.98, making the cost of the first of the connection with this subject of the excess of the actual amount of 2.65 bonds over the amount which the joint committee of 1874 estimated upon the information before them as the probable amount which would be funded in those bonds, it is further to be remarked that, after the encotnent of June 20, 1874, and at the next session of longress, the jurisdiction of the board of audit as increased as respects damages to real estate y reason of the improvements made by the four of Public Works; and as respects also the

claim of one Rowen for work under contract with the Board of Health. the Beard of Health.
The funded debt on June 1, 1878, And the \$55 bonded debt amounts 13,741,250 0)

\$22,154,113 43 There are outstanding ansonverted certificates of the board of audit and measurements in the engineer's office not certified to amounting to \$1.177,600.42, and representing a Boating Indebtedness which is more than offset by the excess of special assessments, made and to be made, amounting to \$1.080,544.74 (see Commissioners' report, 1875, p. 120) ever and above the sper cent, certificates for which they are pledged, a

AND WHICH EXCESS CONGRESS
directs shall be applied to the reduction of the Disrict indebtedness.

It is the judgment of this committee that neither the Commissioners nor the engineer can It is the judgment of this committee that neither the Commissioners nor the engineer can be held responsible because the work needful to finish the contracts of the Board of Public Works required a larger expenditure than the estimate furnished by the late Governor, and guardedly mentioned in the report of the committee of 184. The resolution of the House also directs the committee to inquire whether the Commissioners have enlarged and extended said contracts, and caused larger smounts of work and labor to be done than was contemplated by the act of June 20, 1844. This question is presented with reference to modifications or extensions of contracts or substitution of an equivalent or less amount of work in place of that originally called for by the letter of the contracts; such changes, whether by modification, diminution, enlargement, or substitution, being in practice invariably called extensions, and such modification, enlargement, or substitution having been made with a view to the accomplishment of work rendered necessary in the prosecution of the original contract or by the performance of other contracts or by the original which the streets were left by the late Hoard of Public Works.

THE SAME QUESTION

THE SAME QUESTION

THE SAME QUESTION

TRICES also with reference to what are called contracts for repair work made by the Commissioners under a section in contracts of the Board of Public Works, providing "that if within a specified period from the completion of said contracts any part of the work shall become defective from improper material or construction and require repair, the contractors will, on being notified, complete the same, or, in case of fribre and neglect so to do, the work shall be done under the direction of the authorities at the expense of the contractors." THE SAME QUESTION

contractors."

The rapid deterioration of wooden pavements which have been laid by the late District authorities render necessary a large amount of repair work in order to "preserve and protect existing improvements," to prevent highways from becoming impassible, and to avoid personal injury, and damages to public and private projectly. This repair work has also been well and economically done. Experience of this rapid deteriors.

congress made no appropriation of money in the act of June 2), 1814, or in any of the appropriation laws of that session to defray the cost of any of the above named work. Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1814, is specific as to the application by the Commissioners of the revenue from taxation for the ensuing fiscal year, and authorized no portion of it to be used in payment of the unfunded or ficating debt or for improvements in performance of unfinished contracts of the Board of Public Works. The only means made available for this purpose by the act of June 20, 1874, were 3.55 bonds, to be issued by the sinking fund commissioners on the certificates of the board of audit after examination and allowance by the latter board, of claims to be created after June 20, 1874, arising out of contracts, written or oras, made by the Board of Public Works.

The committee have no doubt that in the case of performance of centracts of the late Board of Public Works, which had not been completely executed at the time of the passage of the act of June 20,1874, the law required that the cost should be defrayed by the settlement of claims thereunder by the board of audit, and the issuing of certificates of that board.

CONVERTIBLE INTO 3.65 BONDS.

CONVERTIBLE INTO 3 65 BONDS. CONVERTIBLE INTO 3 65 BONDS.

Whether the same mode of settlement was necessary or proper in respect to work done under necessary modifications and extensions of said contracts, or in respect to the repair work above mentioned, involves the determination of a question of construction of the law upon which it is not deemed necessary for this committee to come to a determination, because there is no evidence before us creating a suspicion as to the good faith with which the Commissioners, under the advice of counsel, and the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, composing the board of audit, adonted their construction, or the good eight with of counsel, and the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, composing the board of audit, adopted their construction, or the good faith with which they carried it out. In the judgment of the committee the 3.65 bonds issued under authority of the act of June 20, 1874, and now outstanding, are legal obligations, and the faith of the United States, which by that enactment was piedged to provide, by proper proportional appropriations and taxation, for the payment of the principal and interest of the same, should be kept inviolate. By an act of Congress approved February 20, 1873, the interest on these bonds is made payable at the Treasury of the United States. In the opinion of this committee there should be

his committee there should be INMEDIATE LEGISLATION

to permanently prevent delay or default in the payment of that interest by the Secretary of the Treasury, as it shall become due. It is proper to add, in this connection, that all the modifications or extensions of contracts by the Commissioners were made on the recommendation of the engineer, who is especially charged, by the act of June 20, 1874, with the work of repair and improvement of all streets, avenues, sweers, &c., and the total cost of all the contract work, including all the extensions and modifications, the engineer reports is considerably less than would have been the cost of completing the contracts according to the terms of the same within the limits and upon the streets covered by them, and in accordance with the plans of the Interest of Public Works. All future work must be paid for in cash. No expenditures can be made except for what is necessary, and absolutely within the cash resources of the District government, or for what is strictly in pursuance of appropriations previously made by Congress, and within the limits of such appropriation.

This committee early came to the conclusion that it was very important to put at once and positively at an end the exercise of the powers by which, however discreetly, the authority may have hitherto been exercised, the bonded indebtodness might, in the future, be indefinitely and onerously increased. INNEDIATE LEGISLATION

approved March 14, 1856, contains provisions to this end, and embodies the conclusions which early examination of this matter brought this committee. It stopped at once all work payable in 1.65 bonds, and forbade, under heavy penalty, any increase of the total indebtedness of the Dis-trict. These salutary provisions of law having already been enacted, it is unnecessary for the committee to here make further recommendations for these purposes.

already been enacted, it is unnecessary for the committee to here make further recommendations for these purposes.

The provisions in the joint resolution of March 14, 1876, approved by this committee, and, in part, at least, introduced into it at its instance, will, it is believed, secure these objects, promote good government and assure the utmost carefulness in administrating existing laws under any form of government Congress may establish.

In their answer to the interrogatories of the committee the Commissioners, in explanation of their want of information of the contracts of the Board of Public Works, say: "The explanation of our want of information of the magnitude of the expenditure is found in the practical workings of the District government under the law of its organization, which imposes upon the Commissioners little, if any, responsibility for the execution of the work they order after

ITS COMMITTAL TO THE ENGINEER,
who is charged with its control, subject only to
their general supervision and direction, and who
reports the measurements for settlement with
contractors, not to the Commissioners for their
consideration and decision, but to the board of
audit, between whom and them there is no official
communication, and whose decision in respect of
such measurements is not subject to their revision,
nor brought to their notice in any way, and is
final in settlement with contractors. The anomaly
is tone presented of one party, the Commissioners, ordering work to be done, and another party,
wholly independent of it, the board of audit,
auditing the claims of the contractor under such
work, and finally settling and paying them in
certificates of indebtedness executed and issued
by that board, without any knowledge by the
Commissioners of the amount of the claims or of
the considerations on which the action of the
board in respect of such claims is based."

The error was in the act of June 20, 1374, in
making the board of audit independent of the
supervision of the Commissioners. It would have
been better and more conformable to the approved
methods of administration to have devolved at
least some responsibility on the executive authorties in the settlement of claims against the District, especially of such as arose out of work done
under their administration.

Another mistake in the act of June 20, 1874, was
the charging of
THE FIRST AND SECOND COMPTROLLERS ITS COMMITTAL TO THE ENGINEER,

Another mistake in the act of June 20, 1874, was the charging of

THE FIRST AND SECOND COMPTROLLERS
of the United States Treasury with the duties that devolved upon them under the sixth section of that act, as it was not possible for them to theroughly perform such important and complicated duties without neglecting, to some extent at least, their equally if not more important duty as the highest accounting officers of the Government; and, without intending to reflect upon the integrity of these officers, your committee cannot but regard it as a misfortune that the board of audit was not differently constituted, and composed of parsons who could give their whole time and attention to the duties of their office. Had the board been so constituted, your committee do not doubt the duties would have been more satisfactority discharged than they were by the Comptrollers of the Treasury.

A few instances of irregularity and wrong-doing on the part of subordinate officials were detected by the committee. Of this class of persons, the one who held office under the Commissioners was promptly removed, and the board of assist having been abolished by the operation of the joint resolicition of March 14, 1876, those of their subordinates who were guilty of misconduct have also ceased to have any connection with the government of the Justrict. In two or three cases it seems that there were overpayments in the settlements made by the board of sudit.

THIS, ROWNER, IS DENIED by that board except in a single instance. It is the duty of the District suthorities to investi-

THIS, ROWNER, IS DERIED
by that board except in a single instance. It is
the duty of the District authorities to investigate these cases thoroughly, and if proper leggl
proceedings shall not be prompty instituted,
those who shall be negligent in this respect must
themselves hereafter be held to strict official accountability. The committee have come to the
conclusion that it is important to the interests of
the District, and to the satisfactory administration of its affairs, that as soon as practicable a
permanent and stable form of government shall
be provided by Congress in the District. In the
judgment of the committee proper exercise of the
constitutional suthority of Congress, the promo-

tion of good government, and justice to the interests of residents and property in the District require that to a form of government designed to be temporary, and organized for temporary duration, all the administration of affairs shall not be indefinitely committed. The committee also believe that a simple form of government can be devized. Congress has hitherto not seen fit to adopt the pian proposed to it at the second session of the Forty-third Congress. It is believed that in making a further effort to devise a satisfactory form of government advantageous use can now be made of the experience of the past two years in administering District affairs, and of the labors of the joint committee to frame a government appointed under the act of June 23, 15:4.

This report was signed by the Republican members of the committee, who also recommended the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a commission to draw up a permanent form of government for the listrict of Columbia similar to commission to draw up a permanent form of government for the Pistrict of Columbia similar to that which passed the House a few days since.

Mr. New, who is about to retire to the shades of private life, has been in his official position one of the most popular officers ever at the head of the

Military Changes.

A military order just issued assigns General McDowell to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, and General Schofield to Academy, relieving Colonel Ruger, who will have command of the Department of the South. Mr. Blaine to Succeed Mr. Morrill.

accept the offer of the successorship to Senator Morrill, and it is generally conceued that he will succeed to the position for the siz-year term after the fourth of next March. Mr. Blaine will seek rest and quiet in the mountains as soon as this Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday con firmed the following nominations: James A. Williamson, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice S. S. Burdette, re-Wm I Hoppin of New York to be secretary of legation at London, vice William Hoffman resigned. James Day, of New York, to be second secretary of legation in London vice Wm. F. Cheeseborough, resigned. Post-masters-William O. Hutchinson, at Jackson-ville, Alabama. Mrs. Ernestine Sterne, at Jeffer.

Senator Merrill has finally decided to step into the Treasury portfolio on the first day of July, provided he can get the appropriation bills in shape by that time. He has managed the appro-priation bills, as chairman of the committee, up to this time, and has fought manfully against the to the time, and has longer macricity against to absurdities of the Democratic House. His frien in the Senate want him to stay and finish to work, and all regret that ex-Secretary Briste did not stay till the end of the fiscal year, Ju 30. Assistant Secretary Connat will not as Se retary until Mr. Morrili takes hold.

The Great Commoner's Health. Mr. Blaine was not so well last evening as wa to have been hoped. His exertions of Monday night, when he responded to the call of the immense crowd from the ratification meeting, see physicians now unite in the declaration that he must have absolute quiet and rest. must have absolute quiet and rest.

This they regard as thoroughly indispensable, and insist that he shall either go to the mountains or to the seashore, and take means to recuperate his health. Dr. Barnes prescribes this and Drs. Pope and Verdi entertain the same uninton.

The + is a difficulty on the ten million silver bill in Congress. It is upon the fact that the soft money men in Congress have tried to stop what they call contraction by preventing the destruc-tion of the ten millions of legal tenders received they call contraction by preventing the destruction of the ten millions of legal tenders received
in exchange for ten millions of silver. They
argue that the retirement of the fractional eurtion of ten millions of legal tenders would be that
much further contraction, because of the system
of hoarding now practiced in the country districts
of the United States. The bill is now in the Committee on Hanking and Currency, and there will
be a lively time over it, no doubt.

by her husband, and which was contracted by him
in the adulterous intercourse complained of.
The answer of the defendant denies that the
plaintiff has been a good and loyal wife, making
home comfortable and happy, but that she has
treated him with indifference and unkindness
He denies the charge of cruel treatment and
adultery, but asserts that he has kept the marriage vows inviolate, and if she suffered from the
disease, as asserted, it was communicated to her
him. In fact, he denies the truth of the remainling allegations averred in the complainant's

The Expected Dead-Lock to be Prevented. There is every reason to believe now that some sort of a compromise will be made to-day or to-morrow that will carry the appropriation bills through before the end of the fiscal year Senate Morrill, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, yesterday submitted proposition in regard to the nine hundred and ninety amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, known, otherwise, as the enlary bill, which will in substance be adopted. It yields to many reductions and makes some distinctions in regard to the proposed new legislation tacked on to the bill by the House. legislation tacked on to the bill by the House. Mr. Randall, chairman of the House committee, has made a proposition based upon the salaries of 1853 and 1856, but it is wide of the mark. Mr. Holman and others agree that there is every probability of a compromise on the general salary bill, the post office bill and the sundry civil bill. These comprise the only very important bills left, and the lookout is therefore hopeful.

Virginia and the Coming Election. Virginia and the coming arrestors.

It will be remembered that four years ago the Presidential campaign was opened in Virginia by a joint discussion between the ex-guerrilla chief, Colonel John S. Mosby, and General Eppa Hunton, candidate for Congress, the former esponsin the cause of General Grant, and the latter the ton, candidate for Congress, the former esponsing the cause of General Grant, and the latter that of Greeley. Since that time the influence of Col. Mosby in securing appointments under the National Government has been marked and commentational Government has been marked and commented upon. Yesterday, in a conversation between Colonel Mosby and a representative of the National Republican on the coming campaign, the Colonel expressed himself fully and decidedly. He said that without regard to the nominees of the St. Louis convention he would support the Cincinnati nominees on the stump throughout his State, and felt sure that Virginia would give them a larger majority than it gave Grant in 1872. His reasons for this faith in him were brief and decisive. He knew that the majority of the young Hemocrats were satisfied with the administration of General Grant; that the Republican element was solid for the ticket, and that no matter who the Democrats might nominate they would be too weak to secure the election. They (the Virginians) wanted to be on the winning side.

As an evidence of this he cited the fact that the Alexandria Sentinel, a paper of considerable influence, heretolore Democratic, and edited by an ex-Confederate, had hoisted the Hayes and Wheeler flag, and that Hon Lewis McKennie, an ex-Congressman, and during the last campaign a supporter of Greeley, had also declared that he would take the stump for Hayes. The indications are that the campaign in Virginia will be a lively one, as the Colonel says it makes no difference whether Hancock, Tilden, Hayard, Parker or any other man is nominated at St. Lous, he is sure the State of Virginia will go for Hayes and Wheeler. Col. Mosby leaves for his home at Warrenton, Fauquier county, to-day, and before he returns he will probably have arranged with his nels hoors.

Paymaster General John O. Bradford, U. S. N., was before the House Committee on Naval Af-fairs yesterday morning. He has just arrived from London, from whence he was called by the Secr London, from whence he was called by the Secre-tary of the Nary upon the unanimous request of the committee. Mr. Bradford entered the service in 1845, having been appointed by President Polk on the recommendation of Andrew Jackson, who was a personal friend of the witness. The testimony of William Mathews and of E. G. Cattell. taken some time since, seemed to point to Mr. Bradford as the originator of the plan by which Bradford as the originator of the plan by which Cattell had secured such large profits through Mathews' dealings with the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department and with the purchasing paymaster at New York, and some explanation of the matter on his part was rendered necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the motives which prompted him to make certain alleged suggestions, and of learning from him whether or not Mr. Robeson had in any way been instrumental in bringing the operations about.

The witness stated that the Cattells and him-The witness stated that the Cattells and him-self had been old friends for a number of years prior to the appointment of Mr. Robeson to the Secretaryship. How much of their influence had been exercised in securing his (Bradford's) ap-pointment as Paymaster General he did not know. From ex-Senator Cattell's position as a banker and merchant in Philadelphia he re-garded him as a safe man to estrust with his private means, and he had from time to time placed sums of money in his hands and was al-lowed interest therefor. The same was true in the case of Mathews, who had been his debtor in lowed interest therefor. The same was true in the case of Mathews, who had been his debtor in this way for a few thousand dollars at a time for several years. The witness became Paymaster General in February, 1873, and previous to that he had been purchasing paymaster at New York. E. G. Custell had intimated to him his desire to receive contracts from the Navy Department.

As an old friend, witness was perfectly willing of supplies, but be informed him that the only possible way was for him to enter into competition and find success through his ability to become the lowest bidder. Cuttell, however, found that he was always too high in his estimates, and appealed to witness, who told him that his opinion he could not hope to succeed in bidding against New York dealers, unless he should establish himself in New York or secure some New York party to bid for him. About this times no opportunity happening to present itself, the witness introduced Cuttell to Mathews, with no other object in mind than that Cattell should familiarise himself with the methods of preparing proposals and thus become an additional competitor for the procurement of contracts.

He had never introduced the subject of percentages, by which means Cattell had acquired such large profits; did not know of the existence of any such arrangement, and was greatly surprised at the magnitude of his operations, the nature of which he deprecated as severely as any one, believing that his sharing in the profits without taking any risks in the investment of capital,

and basing his claims upon pretended influence, was a dishonorable method of dealing.

In response to the general question asked by Mr. Robeson, whether, as purchasing paymaster or chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing, his duties had ever been interfered with by him as Secretary of the Navy, he replied that they had not; that Mr. Robeson had never, directly or indirectly, asked him to favor either Mr. Castell or any one else; that he had never intimated any preference in any shape or form with respect either to persons or prices; that the Secretary knew nothing whatever of the introduction by the winerse of Cattell to Mathews, and had in no mesnner ever indicated a desire that Cattell should secure patronage from the bureau under his charge.

secure patronage according to the charge.

With respect to his extended absence abroad it.

Mr. Bradfierd stated that he had gone abroad it. With respect to his extended absence acress, Mr. Bradferd stated that he had gone abroad in 1873 for the purpose of investigating the commissary departments of the navies of Europe, and had just arrived in London, on his return being, when the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. was announced. He regarded it as his duty to put himself in immediate possession of whatever facts he could obtain bearing on the solvency of their foreign house, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., the navy agents in London. They promptly gave him a trial balance-sheet, and he communicated by telegraph to the Secretary his favorable option of agents in London. They promptly gave him a trial balance-sheet, and be communicated by telegraph to the Secretary his favorable opinion of their rolvency, and his hope that, for the credit of the Government, the house should not be crushed. It was a time of great consternation, and he was appealed to by a large number of people to sustain the house if it could be done with safety to the Department. His next advices from the Secretary indicated the purpose of the latter to boildly mee the difficulty by advancing them the funds necessary for their safety, but this was only done after the completion of arrangements on this side for ample security for the amount transmitted. The result had in every way proved to any fairminded person the wisdom of the course pursued. To have allowed the house to break would have been overwhelmingly disastrous to American credit abroad, and the effect upon the loan, which was then being negotiated through the syndicate, would have been alike rainous.

He has remained in London since that time for the purpose of guarding the interests of the Government and of the naval service in the matter of the drawing of draws on London by navy paymasters in different parts of the world, as well as for the purpose of keeping the Department advised upon all points of interest during the progress of the settlement between the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and the Navy Department, which settlement will very shortly be fally realized.

which settlement will very shortly be fully realized.

The house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co, has gone into liquication under the operation of the English law, which requires that when one or more partners of a firm become insolvent the house which they represent shall discontinue businers. Their successors are McCulloch & Co. Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, United States navy, formerly purchasing paymaster at Washington, was also present, and testified that the Secretary (Mr. Robeson) had never in any way indicated any preferences, nor made any suggestions, directly or indirectly, with reference to parties of whom purchases should be made during his incumbency of the office.

Mr. Hansoom, oblef of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, will probably appear before the

NOT DIVORGED.

The Bill Dismissed With Costs. In the Equity Court yesterday Judge Wylle dismissed the application of Sarah M. Lee for divorce from John T. Lee, with costs. The complainant sets forth in her petition that she has been a resident of the District for the past four years, and the defendant is a resident of George town; that they were legally married in St 1871, and immediately after they came to this first child defendant commenced towards plaintiff a course of cruel and religious conduct, rendering ber home unhappy, and putting her in fear of in-jury and loss of life itself from a rasor that he carried in his possession; that during their mar-riage the plaintiff believes the defendant has frequently committed adultery with parties unknown to the petitioner; that in August, 1874, the complainant was confined to her room and seriously sick for a mouth or more with a severe attack of a venerial disease, which was communicated to her by her husband, and which was contracted by him

The Fourth district county school otherwise known as Mr. Keene's, held its closing exercises last Wednesday. The room was cheered with the kind faces of patrons and friends, and adorned with many bright flowers, not to mention the pretty "roses" in the form of sweet, thoughtful-looking girls, with the mischlerous boys for the "thorns." The scholars fully sustained the reputation of the school, acquiting themselves with great credit to teachers and all.

The following, meriting special honors, received diplomas: Scholarship and deportment, Laura C. O'Hare, Minnie M. Heider, Sarah C. Truxson, C. U Hare, Minnie M. Heider, Sarah C. Truzson, Amy E. Anderson, Carrie O. Ring, Edith M. Burgess; greatest improvement in music, Mary Emma Ward; greatest improvement in penman-ship, Hattie P. Ward; greatest improvement in drawing, John G. Keene. Assistant's school, under Miss Wineberger, a

Assistant's school, under Miss Wineberger, a most efficient teacher and lady—Scholarship and deportment, Henry Stelia, Samuel Talbot; scholarship, Victor M. Auderson, Henry D. Seidenberger, Annie E. Roby; deportment, Margaret B. Pfluger, Sophia Heider, John H. Pfluger.

Too much can hardly be said for Mr. Keene, under whose skillful and conscientious management the school has grown and prospered. Ten years ago, when he assumed charge, the roll numbered but 31 pupils; since then it has had from 75 to 110 names on the roll. Mr. Keene possesses, in addition to a high moral and intellectual character, those sterling requisites for successful teaching, discretion, watchful tenderness and great self-control. Holding, as he does, the confidence and co-operation of parents, and of every friend of popular education, may he have strength to continue on knowing that after years will bring upon him, as they aiready have, the blessing of scholars once his, but now men and women in life's great battle.

Assaulting an Officer.

Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, Officer Kel-lum, of the First precinct, while arresting a rough named Hugh Digney, ir., on Four-and-a-half street southwest, near Maryland avenue, for drunkenness and profanity, was resisted and as-saulted by the offender, who with the assistance of his father and a companion succeeded in gain ing a mastery over the officer, and wrested his baton from him and inflicted several disagreeable baton from him and inflicted several disagreeable wounds about the face and body. Officers Hobb and Berry rendered assistance, and succeeded in taking Digney to the station. There seems to be an animosity among the notorious roughs is this vicinity against the officer, and they seem to be determined to do their best to worst him when in the discharge of his duty he attempts to arrest the viciators of the law when they happen to be one of their ring. Such cowardies should be treated in a more summary manner, to the protection of the officer and the vindication of the law.

Dom Pedro in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—This morning the Emperor of Brazil visited the University of Pennsylvania and subsebuently the camp of the Massachusetts Technological Institute, where he was received by Lieutenant Leabinsky. Later in the day His Majesty and suite left by special train for Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where they will attend the commencement of the Lehigh University. The royal party will then spend a few days in the coal and iron region of the Lehigh valley.

Run on a Savings Bank. Naw York, June 12.—The run on the Dry Dock Savings bank, which has been progressing several days, was continued with much greater several days, was continued with much greater vigor to-day. Over \$157,000 was paid out yester-day. The officers of the bank can give no reason for the run, but express confidence that it will cease shortly, as demands are promptly met. No large depositors have withdrawn their money, the demand being chiefly confined to the lower classes.

Mr. Blaine Invited to Visit California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A Republican mass meeting in this city law night, to ratify the Cin-cinnati nominations, was addressed by General J. F. Miller, Hon. T. G. Phelps, Thomas F. Fitch, John M. Coughlan, Governor Woods, ex-Senator Stewart and others. A motion was adopted to invite Mr. Blaine to visit California during the

Nominations for Congress. TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 22.—General Mortor C. Hunter, the present incumbent, was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth district to-day.

St. Louis, June 22.—The Republicans of the Second district of Kansas have nominated D. C. Haskell for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.-Hartfords 3. Louisville. 0. The Hartfords scored only in the ninth inning St. Levis, June 22.—St. Louis Browns 5, Ath CINCINNATI, June 22.—Bostons 3, Cincinnati & CHICAGO, June 22.—Chicagos 6, Mutuals 4.

CABLE PLASHES.

Madrin, June 22.—The Senate to-day finally adopted the constitution by a vote of 127 to 11. A royal decree appoints Senor Canavas de Cas-tillo acting Minister of Finance during the ab-sence of Senor Delacerria.

Paris, June 22.-A heavy storm, see by thunder and lightning, began this afternoon.
The rain came down in torrents, and at this hour the storm continues with unlabated violence.
Some of the lower streets are flooded. FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE

A GOOD DAY'S AMENDMENT AFTER AMENDMENT

BANDALL AND FORTY MILLIONS

HE DOES NOT REACH THE POINT WORK ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

BENATE. THURSDAY, June 22, 1878. Mr. 1NGALLS, from the Committee on Pen-

tions, reported various private bills. Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported inversely, without amendment, House bills 2075 and 2681, to amend certain secions of the Revised Statutes relating to the Pos Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims,

reported various private claim bills; also, favor-ably, the general claims bill, with amendments, which, he said, he would call up as soon as the mayal appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. LOGAN called up House bill authorising
the retirement of Col. W. H. Emory with the Mr. THURMAN said he had supposed that

LATE MILITARY INTERPERENCE in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, and, if so, he could not vote for this bill. Information had come to him, however, that Gen. Emory was not responsible for that act, and he would, therefore, vote for the bill.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not care whether Gen.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the gross amount of the public debt, as ment of the greek amount of the Public dect, as it appears on the books of the Register, for each fiscal year from 1836 to 1876. I aid that he de-sired to know whether the Register's books would taily with the annual statements of the public debt; which went over, under objection, after some discussion. ome discussion.

Mr. HOWE, from Committee on Foreign Rela-

Mr. HOW E, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, without amendment, the bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of various insurance companies, protesting against the repeal or change of the shipping act. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. THURMAN called up House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Martha E. Robinson, of Portsmouth, Obio. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up House bill granting a pension to Robert Cavanough. Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the bill for the relief of John G. Taylor, of Annapolis, Md. Passed.

Mr. KEY called up House bill for the relief of John G. Taylor, of Annapolis, Md. Passed.

Mr. Key called up House bill for the relief of Wm. Rule, postmaster at Knowille, Tenn. Passed.

Passed, Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill to provide for sertified transcripts of Territorial records. Re-terred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to provide

The unfinished business, being the NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

NAVAL APPROPHATION SILL,

Was taken up.

Mr.SARGENT said the estimates for the naval
service for the next year were \$21.871.695. The
amount appropriated for last year was \$17.911.303.
The bill as now reported by the Senate committee
called for \$16.119.200, and a decrease from the bill of
last year of \$302.015. The Senate committee had
endeavored to concede to the House as far as possible where it was a matter of discretion. The
House had made a reduction in nearly every item,
and the Senate had assented to meet of them. In
the first item, however, there had been a large
increase, made necessary by the needs of the service. The House had provided but \$5,750,000 for
the pay of the officers and the enlisted men of the
navy. The pay-roll called for \$7,503,000, and there
was no discretion about the matter. Last year
there was \$6,20.000 appropriated, which was not
enough. The House had reduced by 1,000 the
number of enlisted men in the navy, and the Senate committee, after full consideration, but with
great reluctance, had consented to this reduction.
That would reduce the pay-roll \$600,000, and the
Senate committee, had, therefore, placed the
amount at \$7,200,000.

The fact was the navy was now top heavy;
there were too many officers for the number of
men. The retired list was now very large, but on
account of the gallant services of the officers it
was not perhaps expedient or proper

men. The retired list was now very large, but on account of the gallant services of the officers it was not perhaps expedient or proper

TO INTERFERE WITH THEM.

The committee had made a considerable increase in the appropriations for the Bureau of Equipment, Recruiting and of Yards and Docks. The committee had done this because if we were to have a navy at all we must appropriate enough to keep it in good repair. Mr. S. also explained why it was necessary to have balances go over from one pear to another on account of vessels at foreign stations where the men could not always be paid off in the facal year. He hoped the Senate would stand by the committee in its recommendations, as they had done everything possible that they thought compatible with the needs of the service and the law. When the bill is in conference then he would be willing to tent to any other reductions which were fe. ble.

Mr. THURMAN spoke of what was apparent, that there were three alternatives presented; one was to reduce the expenditures, the second to increase the taxes and the third to borrow money. No nation should do the last unless in time of war. He then commented on the unnecessary number of officers in the army and the navy, and that the number of cadats annually entered at Annapolis and West Point should be largely reduced. He called attention to the clause providing that not more than fifty laborers shall be borne on the lists at any navy yard during the months of October and November of 187s, which the Senate committee had recommended to strike out. He hoped that clause would be retained, as it was well known that the navy ands had for years been filled up at election times. He said the House had been called wild on this subject of economy, but in view of the condition of the finances the House had not been so wild as might be imagined. If the Senate would be retained, as it was well known that the navy yards had for years been filled up at election times. He said the House had been called will not this subject of economy, but

THE AMENDMENTS INCREASING THE APPROPRIATION for the civil establishments of the several navy yards from \$85,000 to \$190,000 and pilotage and towage from \$45,000 to \$60,000 were agreed to.

The amendment increasing the amount for the bureau of equipment and recruiting from \$970,000 to \$1,250,000, the first of a number increasing the appropriations for the several bureaus of the Navy Department, was strongly opposed by Messrs. Earon and Sautanuar, the latter arraigning the administration of the Navy Department in the employment of men just prior to election. THE AMENDMENTS INCREASING THE APPROPRIA-

ment in the employment of men just prior to elections.

Mr. DAWES defended the Charlestown yard, and said that by the laws of Massachusetts no one could be brought into a district and allowed to vote after the preseding May.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pa, said that at the Philadelphia yard, for the past two years at least, a majority of the employees were Democrata, put in by a Democratic Congressman, and Delaware had had her share of the good things of the Philadelphia yard, some of them being put in for the benfit of his personal triend, the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. SAULSBURY continued his remarks, demr. Saulas Burl: continued its remarks, de-claring that to this political use of the navy yards was to a degree attributable the inefficiency of our navy. He complimented the personnel of the navy, but deplored the worthless and dilapidated condition of the ships.

Fending a vote on the amendment, the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, at 2:18 p.

Pending a vote on the amendment, the Senate. on motion of Mr. FR ELINGHUYSEN, at 3:15 p. m., went into executive session, and is five minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. ORAGIN alluded to the outrages which prevailed in the navy yards under Democratic control. He had heard that President Van Buren had ordered three ships from Norfolk to Brooklyn to be repaired for the purpose of increasing his Democratic vote. He read from a report made by a House committee in 1860 of the increase of the force made at the navy yards in 1865 under the administration of Buchanan. In New York the force was increased a thousand men from May to November. In Philadelphia it was increased seven bundred men, and in the different navy yards four thousand men.

Mr. THURMAN said all would concede the impropriety of this thing, no matter under which party it existed, and, therefore, all should unite to put an end to it.

Mr. EDMUNDS expressed his surprise that when this abuse prevailed as it did in so many navy yards for so many years under Democratic administrations it had not attracted the attention of the Democratic statemen who were so much worried about it now. In the course of further remarks he said that it should be the aim of erroy one to diminish the

but under the pretence of economy we should not destroy it.

The amendment of the committee increasing the appropriation for the bureau of equipment and recruiting from \$570,000 to \$1,250,000 was con-

curred in.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for general maintenance of yards and docks from \$440,000 to \$700,000 was non-concurred in—yeas 22,

vote agreeing to the previous amendment Noting the circumstance that several Republican Senators nau voted against the amendment, he said if the majority in the Senate would not stand

schools have a special to the amount of stand by the committee it was no use to continue the struggle, and the hill might as well be accepted as passed by the House, and thus we would certainly get one appropriation bill before the end of the fiscal year, even it the naval service did have to go en crutches.

Mr. P. Dat UNDS said he had voted against these amendments because they were of matters discretionary nerely, and not required by any provision of isw.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had voted for the two smendments, but he regarded it as absolutely necessary that everything possible should be done to reduce the espenditures, and the Senater from Chilfornia ought not to feel sensitive on the subject. He (Mr. S.) had been informed by the chairman of the Counsitiee on Appropriations that the committee had kept the condition of the public revenue strictly in view, and had kept the appropriation bills within the necessary limits.

Mr. SARGENT then withdraw his metion.

Mr. SARGENT then withdrew his metion. Mr. SARGENT then withdrew his motion.
The committee reported an amendment that
the Navai hospital at Washington shall remain
open during the coming year and the Annapolis
hospital shall be closed.
Mr. WHYTE moved to amend by providing
that the Annapolis hospital shall be open and
the Washington hospital closed.
Mr. SARGENT read the statistics to show
that the Washington hospital is of far more importunce than the Annapolis hospital. He said
the Annapolis hospital was a perfectly useless
institution, and the Government would do well to
give it away. give it away.

M. WHYTE withdrew his amendment, strik-

The next amendment was TO INCREASE THE APPROPRIATION

To increase the appropriation for the bureau of construction and repairs from \$1.00,000 to \$4.500,000. Mr. SARGENT said this apparent increase was not an increase in tact, as the House had reduced the amount largely below the necessary amount. Not a rew ship could be built.

Mr. CRAGIN said for tweive years the appropriations for this bureau had been over \$1.00,000. Mr. EDMUNDS moved to make the appropriations for this bureau had been over \$1.00,000. Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the appropriation of \$200,000. For labor to put live-oak timber in wet docks in the different navy yards, such labor to be employed in July, August or September, and discharged before the first of October, 1874, and during October and November, 1876, not more than fifty persons shall be borne on the list as laborers at any navy yard.

Pending the motion to strike out,
Mr. EDMUNDS moved to perfect the text that for sixty days prior to any election for President of the United States or member of Congress there shall be no increase of the force at any navy yard, except the Secretary of the Navy shall certify publicly that the needs of the public service require such increase at that time.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment increasing the appropriation

The amendment increasing the appropriation The amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from \$885,000 to \$1.500,000 was amended, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, so as to make the amount \$1,000,000. On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the appropriation for the general maintenance of yards and decks was mode \$70,000.

The committee recommended amendments that hereafter there shall be no appointments to fill vacancies in the officers of the Marine corps, except by promotion, until the number is reduced to seventy-five, and that hereafter all appointments of second lieutenants in the Marine corps shall be made from graduates of the Naval school.

Mr. THURMAN thought the Marine corps was an obsolete institution, and it would do no harm if it was abolished entirely.

hen passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS said to-morrow he would move to take up the bill to amend the enforcement act. The Senate then, at \$45 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 o'clock, and immediately

went into committee on the sundry civil bill; Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair.

The amendment pending at the adjournmen last night, providing that the printing of the Congressional Record and the printing for the Departments shall be given out by contract, and was adopted. This does not affect the printing of bills, resolutions and other documents. A vot Mr. FOSTER made a pro forms amendment to

The next paragraph related to the Government Printer, and proposed to change the mode of his say that he thought Mr. RANDALL was in error when he had said that the reductions under all the appropriation bills would be forty million dol-lars. He had made a careful examination and iars. He had made a careful examination and did not think the reductions would reach more than thirty-millions, and that was in his opinion too great a reduction, and at the next session he believed that large deficits would have to be pro-vided for. He knew that Mr. RANDALL had done a good work and had labored with industry But he told the country at the beginning of the sersion that he would reduce to the amount of forty millions, and he had that promise in view all the time and was determined to make the re-duction if possible. A good deal had been said here from time to time as to the great reduction of the revenues for the ensuing year. He had no doubt there would be reductions. The

AGITATION OF THE TARIFF and of other questions that had an effect upon customs duties, but he was reliably informed at the Treasury that the falling off would not from whisky, tobacco and other internal revenue sources. He wanted to say this in order that the impression might not go abroad that the country was nearly bankrupt. The Treasury was never in a better condition than it had been for fou

his judgment that there could be a reduction of forty millions was based upon a careful study of appropriation bills for many years past. If gentlemen would sit down and examine the appro-priation bills from a business point of view they would find that the reductions could be safely made at least fifteen millions more than they had been made, and without any detriment to the LITHOGRAPHING AND MAPPING

for the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment to the clause in relation to the interest of the 2.55 bonds of the District of Columbia, providing that in case there shall not be sufficient from the revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States to meet the interest on said bonds when it becomes due, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance a sum sufficient to pay said interest, the same to be reimbursed to the Treasury from time to time as the District revenues accrue.

Mr. RANDALL said the whole object of the amendment was to guard against difficulty and to keep the plighted is ith of the country.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed the amendment, and said if it became a law the Government would have to provide in future for the payment of the interest from year to year. This is not a debt of the whole people of the United States, but of the District of Columbia. He was aware that there was such legislation that the interest should be paid, but there was no authority to take the money of the whole people to pay the interest.

Pending consideration the committee rose, for the purpose of adjeurning Wednesday's session, and at 12 o'clock the House was called to order again for Thursday's session.

Mr. WALSH, of Md., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a substitute for the bill to creet a building for a girls' industrial school in the District of Columbia. Relerred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ind., rose to a personal

dustrial school in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ind., rose to a personal explanation, and called attention to a newspaper article, in which it was charged that books and documents had been taken from the document room of the House, and that the Committee on Accounts had taken no steps to have the matter remedied and to put a stop to the practice.

Mr. WILLIAMS had read the rule as to the duty of the Doorkeeper in making an inventory of the property in his charge, and said that such an inventory had never been returned to the Committee on Accounts would do its duty.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the committee was directed to investigate the subject of the alleged purisining of books.

The House then went into committee again on the SUNDRY CIVIL BILL,

the pending question being on Mr. RANDALL's amendment in relation to the 2.65 bonds of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y., read from the bond itself to show that the fath of the United States was pledged to the payment of the interest, and he wanted to know whether Congress intended to repudiste such a pledge, and in order to test the sense of the House on that question he would move to amend Mr. RANDALL's amendment by a proviso authorising and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the interest on the 2.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, as the same shall become due, at the Treasury of the United States and at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York. Mr. CHITTENDEN said the holders were estitled to know whether the United States would repadiate its bond or not.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York, said the real duty of Congress was to comply with the law on this subject. The bonde are not the obligations of the United States, but the faith of the United States was pledged to certain legislation to enforce the payment of the interest, and it must, therefore, see that it is paid. If the House has not compelled legislation to that effect it must make provision for the payment of the interest, and that is all that Mr. RakDALL's sumediment proposed to do.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, argued that the and that is at a proposed to do.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, argued that the United States was no more liable for these bonds than it would be for the bonds of the city of New Orleans. He said, also, that he opposed the amendment because many of the bonds were issince illegally.

Mr. HABTRIDGE, of Georgia, said that the payment of this interest by the United States was demanded by every principle of honor, justice and good faith. No doubt some of the bonds had been illegally issued, but that was the fault of CLASTERS, which was the District the power to

Issues was piedged to see this interest paid, and it should do so.

Mr. CHITTENDEN then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Randall's was adopted, as reported.

The paragraph in relation to the printing of advertisements for the Erecutive Departments was amended to provide that the same shall be printed in two papers in the District of Columbia, to be designated by the head of the department ordering the printing, and the papers to represent different political parties.

On motion of Mr. WILLARD, of Mich., the paragraph in relation to the Hoard of Health was amended to make the board consist of five members, at a salary of \$500 each. The offices of treasurer, attorney, secretary, registrar of vital statistics are to be filled by members of the board, who are to receive an additional salary of \$400 for filling such offices.

On motion of Mr. HARTZELL, of III., the clause in relation to the revenue eatter service was amended so as to provide that hereafter, upon the occurrence of wacancies in the rank of third licutenant of said service, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a cadet, not less than eighteen years of age, as such third licutenant.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., made the point of or-

leutenant.
Mr. CONGER, of Mich., made the point of order on the previse in the clause under the head of the judiciary, repealing the provisions of section twenty-ris of the Revised Statutes in relation to the registration of voters and appointment of mpervisors.

Mr. RANDALL said points of order had not been reserved on this bill, and consequently the ooint was not good in this case.

The CHAIR (Mr. BLACKBURN) sustained this

view.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., said the whole object of the repeal of this clause was to prevent the detection and punishment of frauds in election, and to strike down a law which had protected the require it their elective rights. to strike down a law which had protected the people in their elective rights.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., said it was an underhanded way to attempt to repeal a law of this importance in an appropriation bill. He challenged the Democratic party to go successfully before the people and satisfactorily explain the action of this day in thus attempting to strike down the rights of the people. He warned the country of the

in which it was attempted to destroy this law, and he defled gentlemen to meet their constituents after this action. This law had been approved by all honest men of both political parties, and if Mr. RANDALL was as honest as he pretended to be in the matter of economy he would net try to repeal a law which had saved large sums to the Government and preserved the purity of the elective franchise. sums to the Government and preserved the purity of the elective franchise.

Mr. CUCHRANE, of Pa., denied that the law was approved by all honest men. On the contrary, it was reprobated especially in New York, where it had been used as an engine of oppression. It was only the expensive and oppressive features of the bill that was to be atricken out.

Mr. JOYCE, of Vt., said that to adopt this provise would be to strike down all the safeguards east around the elective franchise. There may have been abuse under the law, and it may require amendment, but it should not be absolutely repealed. Before the law was in existence elections in the city of New York were a perfect farce and a fraud, and people did not dare to go to the polls and vote.

Mr. KASKIN characterized this repeal as an

tions in the city of New York were a periest farce and a fraud, and people did not dare to go to the polls and vote.

Mr. KASSON bebaracterized this repeal as an attempt to strike down all protection to every yoter, and that, too, just on the eve of an important Presidential election. Mr. K. intimated that the whole object was political, and that it was intended to secure the success of the opposite party. To strike this law down is to say practically that no safeguard is needed to protect the elective franchise. It is to say that you do not want men to vote only who have been honestly registered, but that you want criminals to vote. The issue presented is whether the elections are to be conducted honestly or dishonestly.

Mr. DURHAM said the law to be repealed only affected cities of large population, and the whole operation of the law seemed to be devoted to the city of New York and other Democratic cities. Why was not its application extended to Philadelphia and other cities?

After some further discussion a motion was made to strike out the previse, which was not accepted to the Remultican measuremarked.

After some further discussion a motion was made to strike out the provise, which was not agreed to, when the Republican members asked that a vote be taken in the House by year and nays, in order that they might make a record. This was refused until fillibustering was threatened, when, in order to save time, Mr. Rax. Dall yielded the point.

Mr. CANDLER, of Ga, moved to amend by striking out the appropriation of \$25,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States. Inited States.

He said that this matter had been provided for lisewhere for the detection of crime against the revenue, but this money in this paragraph was used for election and other purposes, and was franching the armended.

fraudulently expended.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Ill., said the Committee
on Expenditures of the Department of Justice
hand found Mr. CANDLER's statement correct, and

years.
Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, advocated the amend

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, advocated the amendment, and charged that under appropriations just like this the greatest founds had been perpetrated and the rights and liberties of the people at elections had been stricken down. He charged that the money was used solely to control elections. He had always supposed that the people of the United States were expable of self-government, but under such appropriations as this they were controlled by Federal officials. These appropriations were used, it had been said, to preserve the purity of elections, but instead of that it struck at the liberties of the people.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich, said that the gentleman from Texas never made a speech in this House that he did not charge that there was some perversion of the liberties of the people, and he seemed to intimate that there was no remedy except in revolution. He takes every opportunity to show that feeling in favor of revolution. He is much afraid at fraud at elections, when the truth is that all this appropriation is to prevent fraud. Mr. REAGAN said Mr. CONGER had misrepresented and misinterpreted his remarks. He (Mr. REAGAN) would never misstate what any member had said. When Mr. CONGER said the part he had taken in that was matter of history) no one had acted more succrely to bring about peace than he had, but he was not to be charged with advocating revolution when he declared that certain enactments were subversive of the liberties of the people. He believed the enforcement acts of 1871 were so subversive of liberty, and therefore he opposed them.

were subversive of the liberties of the people. He believed the enforcement acts of 1871 were so subversive of liberty, and therefore he opposed them.

Mr. CONGER said the gentleman's remarks naturally led to the inference that he was in favor of revolution.

Mr. WARD, of New York said the city of New York had been named as a pince where the enforcement of these laws was necessary. He denied the imputation. The laws of that State were the most perfect to preserve the purity of elections, and if there had been frauds it was because the Republicans, who for years had controlled the State government, had not enforced the State laws.

After further discussion on the motion to strike out was adopted, but a vote by yeas and nays will be demanded in the House.

The appropriation to pay the expenses of defending the Secretary of the Treasury in suits, and for the defense of the United States in the Court of Claims, was reduced from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

The following additional appropriations for the District of Columbia were inserted: For Industrial Home School, \$10,000; for National Asylum for Colored Women and Children, \$10,000; for St. Ann's Asylum, \$10,000; for National Asylum for Colored Women and Children, \$10,000; for the testing the section relating to the appropriations for public buildings was reached,

Mr. LORD, of N. Y., moved to strike out the first clause, which appropriated \$15,000 for the court-house and post office at Atlanta, Georgia, and said he should move to strike out all the items, as he thought the expenditure could be delayed awhile.

The appropriation of \$23,000 for the purchase of additional land for the subtreasury and post office at Boston was agreed to.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, moved to increase the appropriation for the Cincinnati post office to \$400,900.

Mr. RANDALL objected; when
Mr. SAYLER said that a large sum had been

appropriation for the Unicinnati post office to 4400,000.

Mr. RANDALL objected; when Mr. SAYLER said that a large sum had been appropriated for Philadelphia, and intimated that Clincinnati could not get her appropriation because she had no representative on the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. RANDALL thought the remark and reflection very unkind, and denied that he had showed favoritism.

The amendment was rejected.

The committee then rose.

The committee then rose.

The committee then rose.

The Senate amendments to the Indian bill were non-concured in, and Messrs. Randalc, Sranks and Hunlaut were appointed conferees. At 5:20 o'clock the House took a recess till 8 o'clock p. m.

immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. CAULFIELD, of Ill., submitted an amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the com-pletion of the custom-house and court-house at Chicago.

Mr. CAULFIELD advocated the amendment, and was followed by
Mr. HARRISON, of Ill., who argued that it

Evening Session-

The House resumed its session at 8 o'clock, and

was the falsest kind of economy to stop these buildings when it was a recessity that they should be built. He warned the Democrats that if they refused to complete these buildings, and thus threw men out of work, they would feel the effect of it in the coming elections.

Mr. Lu MOYNE, of Ill., said it was a faine policy to try save at the spigot while there was running at the nung-hole. And that was just the policy people were pursuing in regard to these bills.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, was glad to hear his Democratic friends from Illinois talk like this, for it looked like returning good sense and a deviation from the rule of picayane economy. But he reminded gentlemen that they had steadily voted with Mr. RANDALL to cut down general appropriations, but when the matter

came home to them they felt differently.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ADAMS, et N. Y., moved an amendment appropriating ale,000 for a public building at Albany, N. Y. Rejected.

Mr. LORD, of N. Y., moved to reduce the appropriation of \$50,000 for the continuation of the custom-house at Evansville, Ind. to \$20,000. He said he did this because he was informed that this was the only item in the bill which gave the amount called fer by the estimates. He wanted it stricken out lest it should be said that it was put in because the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Hotman] was a member of the committee, [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDALL called attention to the fact that Mr. Hotman was absent on a conference committee, and hoped the matter would not be pressed now.

NO. 1

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SERVIANS ARE STILL HOSTILE

Preparing for Coming Emergencies MOOR ON A RAMPAGE

HE STABS ELEVEN PERSONS THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

GATHERING OF THE CGANS

MAINE.

Meeting of the State Convention. Bangon, June 22.—The Republican State con-ention met here to-day. Wm. M. Rust, the temporary chairman, addressed the convention spon issues before the people. Committees on redentials and permanent organization were mounted, also a State committee and a commitsee on resolutions. Governor Dingley addressed the convention, speaking in highly sulogistic terms of the Cincinnati nominees. He said, alerms of the Cincinnati nominees. He said, al-lough Blaine was the first choice of Maine,

Hayes was the second and Wheeler was the first Resolved, That, in view of a probable vacancy in the United States Senate from Maine, this convention respectfully commends the appointment of Jas. G. Biaine to fill the vacancy, and Massachusetts will please take netice

to Jia. G. Siamo to hit he vacancy, and massa-thuests will please take notice.

Adopted by a unanimous rising vote. [Three-cheers for Blaine and three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.]

The following dispatch was then read and re-ceived with applianse: Washington, D. C., June 22.
To the President of the Republican Convention To the President of the Republican Convention, Bangor, Maine:

If my health had permitted I would have been with you to day. Accept my congratulations on the brilliant promise of a great national victory for the Republican party. Every effort must be made to give Governor Connor a magnificent, old-fashioned majority in September. Maine must lead the way for the triumphant election of Hayes and Wheeler.

J. G. BLAINE.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

then reported 647 delegates present.

The committee on permanent organization reported that the temporary be made a permanent organization, with sixteen vice presidents.

Gov. Dingley then moved that Gov. Connor be nominated for Governor by acclamation; which was done by a rising vote.

W. W. Thomas, of Portland, was unanimously nominated Presidential elector at large for the Western section, and N. A. Farwell, of Rockland, for the Eastern section.

The committee on resolutions reported as fol-

the Republicans of Maime to use all honorable means to carry those resolutions into effect in the future acts and policy of the Government.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine give their emphatic approval to the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for President and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President, and will spare no honorable efforts to give them a rousing majority in November.

The second resolution thanks the Republicans of other states for their enthusiastic support of Mr. Biaine at Chiefunati.

The third resolution reaffirms adherence to prohibition and the development of the resources of the State.

The fourth and last thanks Governor Conner for the ability, firmness and fidelity with which he hasperformed his duties, and pledges his restection in September. The convention then adjourned, with cheers for Connor and 15,000 majority.

ILLINOIS. The Democratic State Convention. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 22.-The Democratic State convention met here to-day. The attendance ead a telegram from Manton Marble, New

the peace platform of 1854, and affirmed that he The following were chosen delegates at large:

J. Allen, F. H. Winston, C. L. Higbee and Chas. Dunham.

The committee on resolutions reported the fol-The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Whereas this convention is called for the single purpose of selecting delégates to the National Democratic Convention to be held a few days hence at St. Louis, and whereas another State convention is expected to be held for the purpose of selecting candidates for State offices and electure of President and Vice President of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this committee that no resolutions should be adopted by this convention at this time.

The delegates at large are, it is believed, generally Ti.den men. Of the other delegates, eighteen are said to be for Tilden, twelve for Davis, six for Hendricks and two undecided. The Democratic State Committee to-night called the State convention to nominate a State ticket to meet here July 27.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The Gathering of the Clans. ST. LOUIS, June 22.—But comparatively few delegates to the Democratic national convention have arrived. No State delegation is yet here, excepting that of California, which arrived tonight, and took quarters at Barnum's. To-mornical control of the control of th rowothers will arrive. Augustus Schell, chairman of the national committee, arrived this morn-ing, and is at the Lindell hotel. Several other prominent New Yorkers are also here, including Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Hon. John Kelly and two or three relatives of Governor Tilden. Hon. Montgomery Blair, ex-Senator Doclittle and a

Governor Hendricks' headquarters will be at the Southern, and those of Governor Tilden at the Lindell. Most of the New Yorkers so far arrived seem to be opposed to Tilden, and assert he is about the lesst available man among the many apprants for the nomination. They say he has lost strength and influence in New York, and that he cannot carry the State, while Hen-dricks, Bayard or almost any other good man can. The executive committee of the national commit-The executive committee of the national commit-tee held a meeting to-day. Nothing except the same routine business relating to preparation for the convention was transacted.

A Moor Stabs Eleven Persons. LONDON, June 23.—The Gibraltar Chronicle re-ports that on the 5th instant at Alcassar, in the province of Fes, a Moor stabbed eleven Jews with a dagger. Among the persons wounded are a British subject and Moses Abecasis, son of the rice consul of the United States at Larache, Morocco. The Moor has been arrested and severely bastinadoed. The Governor, eadi and prin-cipal inhabitants of Alcassar, at the demand of the British and Italian vice consuls, have signed a document guaranteeing the lives and property of foreign Jews in that place. The Moordeclares he was not aware of what he was doing when he

The Servians Preparing for War. LONDON, June 22.—The Standard's Vienna cor-respondent telegraphs that it is openly asserted in Belgrade that five thousand Servians will oon arrive there from Hungary, and the enrollment of volunteers for the insurgent ranks is pro-ceeding vigorously in South Hungary. The cocu-mandant of that district has been summoned to Vienna to consult with the Government on measures to check these proceedings. Several agitators have aiready been arrested. The Servians are equipping forty battations of artillery.

GREAT BRITAIN. "Lord Derby has the Whole Nation Backing

Him." LORDON, June 22 .- The London Telegraph says, in regard to the Winslow affair, that there should be no treaty at all than that England should yield to any Power the immemorial right to know upon what ground and for what offense the mean

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. Boston, June 21.—The city council to-night oted, 46 to 2, not to pull down the old State

PORT JERVIS. June 21 .- Sixty men employed in the Erie shops at this place were discharge terday afternoon.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Nicholas Acker, will leave Baltimore for Europe on Saturday next, accompanied by his daughter. Mr. Acker has been a very successful business man, and has amassed a large fortune, and we are glad to see that he has the good sense to major it.